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THAINS LEAVE MIDDLEBURY. Going North. Going South. 10, 22A, M. | Night Exp. . 4 25 A, M . 12 20 P, M. | Mixed 9 38 A, M. . 4 37 P, M. | Mail 3 27 P, M . 8 24 P, M | Passenger . 5 48 P, M LEAVE VERGENNES A. M. | 4:55..... A. M. | 10:05.... P. M. | 3:50.... P. M. | 6:12.... LEAVE LEICESTER JUNCTION.

ADDISON RAILROAD Mixed train teaves Ti at 6:20 A. M.; arriving at leteester Junction at 8:20 A. M. Mixed train leaves Leteester Junction at 5:25 . M. at arriving at Ti 6:50 P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

MIDDLEBURY. -Corner Pleasant and Main sts Congregational—Corner Pleasant and Main sts.
Rev. E. P. Hocker, pastor. Sunday services at 19:45 A.M. and 7:00 F.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00. Thursday evening header. Sunday services at 19:45 A.M. and 7:00 F.M. Thursday evening at 7:00. A.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 F.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00. Class meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. Episcopal—St. Stephen's Chresch—Main-St. Rev. Almes T. Franklin, rector. Sunday school at 2:30 A.M., Similay services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 F.M. Roman Catholic—Weyloridge-st. Rev. P. Cumuligham, pastor. Sunday services, alternate Sabbalis; High Mass at 10:00 A.M.; Vespers and benediction at 6:30 F.M.

EAST MIDDLEBURY.

Methodist - , pastor. Sunday services

N12:00 F M

VERGENNES.

Baptist—Rev. David F, Estes, pastor. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 r.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.

Methodist—Rev. H. N. Munger, pastor. Sunday services at 1:00 and 7:00 r.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.

Kpascopal—St. Paul's Church—Rev. F. S. Fisher, beter. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 r.M. Friday evening at 7:00.

Mission Chaptel—Dr. H. A. Ingham. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 r.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Roman Cathodic—Rev. P. Cunningham, paster. errices, alternate Subtaths; High Mass at 10:40 A.M.; Vespets and benediction at 6:00 r.M. Congregational—Rev. George K. Hail, paster. Sinday services at 10:15 A.M. and 7:00 r.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.

BILTON Congregational—Rev. J. A. Devine, pastor inday services at II, A. M., and, 7, P. M inrisday evening prayer-meeting at 7 as P. M

Bristol Directory.

Baptist—Rev. W. D. Hall, apstor. Sunday services at 1945 A. M. and 7 30 F. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 30. Y. M. Prayer meeting Truesday evening at 7 30. Young people's meeting Truesday evening at 7 30. Prayer meeting Truesday evening at 7 30. Prayer meeting flurasday evening at 7 30. Prayer meeting Advent—Rev. Mr. Quimby, pastor. Sunday Evangelical Advent—Rev D. Bosworth; Prayer meeting every Frelay evening at Edder Bosworth's house.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From New Haven, the North, New York, Boston, and the West through Burnington, 1 30. P. M. From New Haven, the South, New York, Boson, and the West, 5300 r. M.
From Richmond, Huntington, Huntington Cener, and Starksboot, 4:40 r. M. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 p. m.
From Lincoln, 5 r. M. South Starksboro, three times a week ir-

For New Haven, Boston, New York, and the South, 10:50 A. M.
For New Haven, the North, Boston, New York, and the West through Burington, 2:50 P. M.
For Richmond, Starksboro, Huntington and Huntington Center, 7:50 Tuesdays, Thursdays, saturiays, at 7:30 a. m.
For South Starksboro, three times a Week irregularly.

For New Haven Mills three times a week irreg-FREDERICK LANDON, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GLEN HOUSE.—East Middlebury, Vermor Wild. Allien, Manager.

AMES M. SLADE, Attorney and Counsel-tor at Law, and Solicitor and Master is hancery, Office in Brewster's Block. Mathlebury, Vt., April 2, 1877.

A DDISON HOUSE LIVERY STABLE, D. RIDER, Proprietor. First class turnon ornshed on short notice. Prices reasonable, Mobiliebury, Vt. 5tf

VAN NESS HOUSE.
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8. S. GAINES, Proprietor. Carriage to and from depot. Good Livery connected with the House.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds or merican and Foreign Marbie, Granite Work, &c. Vith Old Middlobury Marble Co.

S. CHANDLER, Pension Attorney RIPTON. VT.

ADVICE GRATIS.





BUSINESS SOCIETY

nd Hand-Book over published. Much the latest, tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Jwa Lawyer, How to the Business Correctly and Successfully, How to act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why time book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, and to there a 1.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO., Boston, Mar AGENTS WANTED ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE law and farms for Business To Be to State of the Common of the

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil's, Pa

TTERS Good Newsforthe Ladies Every woman who has saved ruges for the pa

able exchange for his, seconder gars and astrona-il rubbroker worth twice but rear a pracy and are is abase of advance in all lands of make , as upper, brine, lead, since pentor; from the land off, I pay more for four-lithes of the 40 kinds of rier that tony new than at any time in the at four yers. I buy nothing except the best barroon plates for last four yers. I buy nothing except in the continue of good workshaded in the last like I a fairly, of Middlebury, manufacture all my the ware. Wait for my wagons and you will not regret it. Respectfully.

CHIPMAN G. SMITH, hey?"

Middlebury, Vt., May 3, 1880.

he Middleburn VOL. XLV. Bread Upon the Waters. sheep—they ran away as soon as they raw Isaac. Yes, certainly there were sheep," said Miss Letitia. Mid the losses and the gains; Mid the pleasures and the pains, And the hopings and the lears, " I knew it-they always go with the And the restlemness of years, We repeat this promise o'er— We believe it more and more—

Bread upon the waters cast,

What we do must goon be done:

Thousand voices ringing clear-

Bread upon the waters cast

Shall be gathered at the last

THE BOARD FENCE.

"Shoo, shoo, get bome, you plaguy

critters!" cried Mr. Babcock, waving

his arms, as he chased the dozen sheep

and lambs through a gap in the fence.

It was a wooden fence, and when he had succeeded in driving the animals to

the other side of it, he lifted it from its

reclining position and propped it up

with stakes. This was an operation be

and not only for that season, but of sev

Yet Mr. Babcock was neither slack

nor thriftless; in fact, he rather prided

himself on the ordinary appearance of

his farm, and not without reason. How

then shall we account for his negli-

The truth was that this fence formed

the boundary line between his estate

and that of Mr. Small; and three gen-

erations of men who owned these es-

tates had been mable to decide to whom

it belonged to rebuild and keep it in re-

men of peaceful dispositions, they would have compromised the matter,

and avoided a quarrel; but if, on the

contrary, they belonged to that much

larger class who would sooner sacrified

their own comfort and convenience than

And of this class were the present

consulted their respective lawyers on

but always with the same result.

ings and strife.

gence in this particular instance?

eral previous seasons.

-Christian at Work

Then what rapture, if we hear

Register.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., JUNE 25, 1880.

NO.13.

CANTERBURY SHAKER'S WORLD-RENOWNED EARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

GENUINE SHAKER MEDICINE.

invented by Thos, Corbett prepared for fifty yes
w the Canterbury Society of Shakers, at Shak
Village, N. H. Those who have fatled to be be
thed by other Sarsaparillas are carnestly desir
to anaketa single trial of this pure and wholeso
compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Dandelia
Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cohosh, Garg
Indian Hemp and the Berries of Inniper and to
beb united with foldie of Forseium made by t
Society, because it is safe, never failing, a
adapted to all ages and both sexes.
It cleanses the blood, regulates the storm
and bowles, purifies the avising of the property had found himself obliged to repeat many times in the course of the season,

SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., Jan. I. 1880.



MIIS INCOMPARABLE NUTRIENT IS riche in Bone and Muscle Producing Materia is all other forms of matter needleine, while from the objections urged against an ors. For difficult digestion, sick Hendard Isumption, Emaciation, Mental and Physic haustion, Nervousness, Want of Sleep, Liker: Weakness of Feimales, Exhaustion of Nur Mothers, of the agod, and of Delicate Chils, MALT HITTERS are the purest, best and countries in the deverywhere.

MALT AND HOPS

Mr. Babcock would say. "And I say it belongs to you-any fool might see that," Mr. Small would reply; and then high words would foilow, and they would part in anger, more determined and obstinate than ever, and Neuralgia, Catarrit,
Neuralgia, Actima,
Diarrhoa, Bore Tirson,
Diarrhoa, Broake,
Broken Breast, Erasche,
Brolls & Soree, Piles,
And etop all Hemorrhages
rom the Ness, Stomach or
Laura lawyer's fees and loss by damage from to a sum sufficient to have built a fence around their entire estates, but what hysicians

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S

was that compared to the satisfaction of having their own way. At last, one day Miss Letitia Gill, a Destroyed I it will relieve in-mediately pain in any place where it can be applied in-formally or externally. For cuts, brulses, sprains, &c., it is the very best ramely known; a streating 1 ho bleeding at once, reducing the swelling and inflamma-tion, stopping the pain and healing the injury in a won-derful manner. woman much respected in the village, and of some weight as a landowner and taxpayer, sent for Mr. Babcock to come and see her on business; a summons which he made haste to obey, as how could it be otherwise where a lady was

Vegetable, it is harmless in any case no matter how applied or taken. The genume is never sold in bulk, but only in our own bottles with words. "Poul's Kutzett" blown in the glass and our trade-markon the outside buff wrappet. Hauser of anyloridations. Try it once and you will never be without it for a single day. Sold by all Druggists. Miss Letitia sat at her window sewing a seam, but she dropped her work and took off her spectacles when Mr. Bab-

cock made his appearance.
"So you got my message; thank you for coming, I'm sure. Sit down, do. I suppose my man Isaac told you I wanted to consult you on business—a matter of equity, Lmay say. It can't be expected that we women folks should be the best judges about such things, you know; there's Isaac, to be sure, but then he lives on the place; maybe he wouldn't be exactly impartial in his

"Well, the state of the case is this: When Isaac came up from the long meadow to dinner- they're mowing the meadow to-day, and an uncommonly good yield there is-when he came up to dinner he found that stray cows had broken into the vegetable garden."
"He did, hey?"

"You can fancy the riot made. I de-clare Isaac was almost ready to use pro-fanc language. I am not sure that he didn't; and, after all, I couldn't feel to reproach him very severely, for the pains he has taken with that garden is omething amazing; working in it, Mr. Babcock, early and late, weeding and digging and watering, and now to

and digging and watering, and now to see it all torn and trampled so that you wouldn't know which was beets and which was cucumbers. It's enough to raise any body's temper."

"It is so," said Mr. Babcock.

"And that isn't all, for by the looks of things they must have been rampaging in the orchard and clover field before they got into the garden. Just you come and see," and putting on her sun. come and see," and putting on her sun-bonnet, Miss Letitia showed Mr. Bab-cock over the damaged precincts.

"You don't happen to know whose animals did the mischief?" said Mr. Babook

Babcock. "Well, I didn't observe them in par-ticular myself, but Isaac said there was

one with a peculiar white mark, something like a cross, on its haunch." "Why, that's Small's old brindle," cried Mr. Babcock. "I know the mark as well as I know the nose on my face. She had balls on her horns, didn't

she?"
"Yes, so Isaac said." "And a kind of hump on her back?"

"A period dromedary," said Miss
Letitia; "I noticed that myself." "They were Small's cows, no doubt of it at all," said Mr. Babcock, rub

bing his hands. "No sneep with them,

"It's to fix damages," said Miss Le-titia. "As I said before, women folks are no judges about such matters."

Shall be gathered at the last. Mr. Babcock meditated a moment, and Gold and silver, like the sands then said: "Well, I wouldn't take a cent less Will keep slipping through our hands; than seventy-five dollars, it I were you Jewels, gleaming like a spark. Will be hidden in the dark; -not a cent." Sun and moon and stars will palo, "Seventy five dollars! Isn't that a

But these words will never tailgood deal, Mr. Babcock? You know I Bread upon the waters cast, don't wish to,be hard on the poor man; Shall be gothered at the last. all I want is a fair compensation for the Soon, like dust, to you and me, mischief done." Will our earthly treasures be; But the loving word and doed "Seventy-five dollars is fair, ma'am -in fact, I might say it's low. I To another in his peed, wouldn't have had a herd of cattle and They will intergetten bet They will live eternally -

sheep trampling through my premises in that way for a hundred." Bread upon the waters cust, "There's one thing I forgot to state: Shall be gathered at the last. the orehard gate was open or they Fast the moments slip away. couldn't have got in; that may make ; Soon our mertal powers decay, difference. Low and lower sinks the sun,

"Not a bit-not a bit. You'd : right to have your gate open, but Small's cows had no right to run loose. I hope Isane drove them to the pound, didn't he?"

"I heard him say he'd shut 'em up somewhere, and didn't mean to let 'em out till the owner calls for 'em But, Mr. Babcock, what if he should refuse to pay for the damages!

should have to go to law about it." "He won't refuse; if he does, keep the critters till he will pay. As to law, I guess he's had about enough of

"I'm sure I thank you for your advice," said Miss Letitia, "and I mean to act upon it to the very letter."

Scarcely was he out of her sight when Miss Letitia sent a summons for Mr. Small, which he obeyed promptly as his neighbor had done. She made to him precisely the same statement she had made to Mr. Bab-

cock, showed him the injured property. and asked him to fix the damages. It was remarkable before he did this that he should ask the same question Mr. Babcock had asked, namely, whether she had any suspicion to whom the ani mals belonged. "Well, one of them I observed had

terribly crooked horn." "Precisely-it's Babcock's heifer; should know her among a thousand pair. If the owners had chanced to be She was black and white, wasn't she?" "Well, now I think of it, she was; one seldom sees so clear a black and

white on a cow." "To be sure, they're Babcock's ani mals fast enough. Well, let me see what you want is just a fair estimate, I their so-called rights, this fence would suppose?"

have been a source of unending bicker-"Certainly." "Well, I should say ninety dollars was as low as he ought to be allowed to get off with." owners. Again and again had they "Oh, but I fear that will seem as if I

meant to take advantage. Suppose we call it—say seventy-five." the subject, and dragged from their hiding-places musty old deeds and records, "Just as you please, of course; but hanged if I'd let him off for a cent less "I say it belongs to you to keep it in repair; that's as plain as a pike-staff."

n a hundred, if it were my case. "And if he refuses to pay?" "Why, keep the animals until he comes around, that's all."

"But there's ore thing I neglected to nention-our gate was standing open; that may alter the case." "Not at all; there's no law against

keeping your gate open; there is against stray animals." "Very well; thank you for your ad vice," said Miss Letitia; and Mr. Small departed with as smilling a counten-

mee as Mr. Babcock had worn. But at milking time that night made a strange discovery-old brindle was missing! At about the same hour Mr. Babcock made a similar discovery: the black and white heifer was nowhere to be found. A horrible sus-picion setzed them both-a suspicion

they would not have made known to each other for the world. They wanted till it was dark, and then Mr. Babcock stole round to Miss Letitia's, and meekly asked leave to look at the animals which had com-mitted the trespass. He would have lone it without asking leave, only that thirfty Miss Letitia always shuts her

barn doors at night.

While he stood looking over into the rens where the cows were confined, and trying to negotiate with Miss Letitia for the release of his brindle along came Mr. Small in quest of his brindle. The two men stared at each other in blank dismay, then hung their heads in

confusion. It was useless to assert that the dam ages were too high, for had they not fixed them themselves? It was useles to plead that Miss Letitia was in a manner responsible for what had happened. on account of the open gate, for had they not assured her that that circumstance did not alter the case? It was us dess to say she had no right to keep the cows in 'custody, for had they not counseled her to do so? As to going to aw about it, would they not become the sport of the whole town?

"He that diggeth a pit, he himsel shall fall into it," said Miss Letitia, who read what was passing in their minds as well as if they had spoken, for the light of Isaac's lantern fell full on their faces 'However, on one condition I will free the cows, and forgive the debt."

What is that?" Both thought the question, but did not ask it.
"The condition is that you promise to put a good new fence in place of the old one that separates your estates, dividing the cost between you, and that henceforth you will live together peacefully, so far as in you lies. Do you promise? "Yes," muttered both in a voice scarcely audible.

"Shake hands upon it, then!" sai Miss Letitia.

They did so "Now let the cows out, Isaac; its ime they were milked," said she. And the two men went away, driving thei cows before them, and with a shame

faced air, greatly in contrast to the look of triumph with which they had before quitted her presence.

The fence was built and the strife ceased when the cause was removed; but it was long before Miss Letitia's part in the affair came to the public ear; for she herself maintained a stric' ilence concerning it, and she enjoined the same upon her man-servant Isaac,

Familiarity breedeth contempt.

Arabian Folk Lore.

Arabian Felk Lore..

The following scrap, touching certain points of the folk lore of the children of the desert, is taken from the fifth of a scries of letters by Professor Robertson Smith, of Aberdeen: We had a very pleasant bivouse in Wady Gi'rana, under the hight moonlight. We drank innumerable cups of coffee and enjoyed a long chat round the fire. Al Mas, as usual, was full of superstitions, and showed me bedouin methods of divination. One of these is used to decide whether or not a tribe shall ride out on a foray. A circle is drawn in the sand with an arbitrary number of rays, which must not be counted, diverging from its circumference. The first and second rays are then joined by a cross stroke, so are the third and fourth, and so on. If there is an odd number of rays, one, of course, remains unconnected, and is held to symbolize an open road for war.

If all the rays are closed, the tribe re-

war.
If all the rays are closed, the tribe re-If all the rays are closed, the tribe refuses to ride out. A more complicated
test of the probability of success in anything a man has set his heart on is to
measure out three spans' lengths on the
innd. The space between must then be
divided off into finger-breadths, which is
done by successive applications of the
third and fourth fingers, pressing the
back of the fingers down upon the sand.
The row of scores thus obtained is
coughly bisected by the eye, and each
insit is counted off in threes from the
middle point. The remainders give the
consumer of one's luck, the best result
to be first three at one end and two at the
other. I remember to have heard from
a resident in Bagdad that a similar mode
of divination is practiced there by of divination is practiced there by counting off in fives an arbitrary chosen number of beads in a rosary. This is called striking a choice (dharab kheera)

called striking a choice (dharab kheera.)

The Bedouins also take auguries from irds. A single raven in one's path is a very bad token, but two are externed in the single raven in one's path is a very bad token, but two are externed in the same and the single raven in the same in the rock hadger which Palmer noted in the Peninsula of Sinai is unknown here; but there is a similar idea about the monkeys which frequent Mount Kara. These, it is said, were once men who came to visit the prophet. He set before them milk and water, directing them to drink the former and perform their ablutions with the latter. The perverse visitors drank the water and washed with the milk, and were transformed to monkeys for their disobedience. As they were once men, their flesh is not eaten.

This legend is closely akin to what

men, their flesh is not eaten.

This legend is closely akin to what one reads in the fabuleus history of early Arabia about the Nasnas and the Wabar, in the great sandy desert. Both these words are monkey names, quite-current in the present day, though not recognized by the lexicons. The latter is an ape, the former a monkey with a tail. Except in this monkey story, I find no trace of the superstitious rejection of the flesh of any animal. But some kinds of flesh have a magical virtue attached to them. A man who suffers in kinds of flesh have a magical virtue attached to them. A man who suffers in any member of his body seeks a cure by cating the corresponding part of a hyena. The hyena is also eaten in the neighborhood of Suez, for a friend of mine who shot one near-the wells of Moses was requested by the Bedouins to give them a leg. A shallar virtue attaches to the flesh of the gemsbok (Wudheyhy), a rare species of antelope found far in the interior. When eaten, it draws an obstinate bullet from a wound.

The last summer was remarkable for the number and violence of its thunderstorms, and the next census will proba-bly show an unusually large proportion of deaths from lightning stroke. It is not commonly known what is the pro-portion of persons killed in this way in the United States, but the statistics of

not commonly known what is the proportion of persons killed in this way in the United States, but the statistics of the subject are easily attainable from the census tables, and to give some notion of them it is only necessary to say that in 1870—an average year—202 deaths occurred from this cause, and during the same period only 203 persons committed suicide by poison, 251 by fire-arms and 133 by cutting their throats. In 1860 191 persons were killed by lightning, and 131 committed self-murder with poison, 112 with firearms and 82 by throat-cutting. These statistics will seem remarkable to people who read newspapers and find hardly a day passing in which suicides are not recorded in all of these ways. They are striking also from the fact that whereas lightning is a work during but two or three monthsofthe year, suicides with poison, pistol and knife have no one season which is peculiarly their own—the notion that November is a fatal month for the melancholy having been shown by Charles Moore in one of his earliest works published on the statistics of suicide to be false.

Of course, in bringing lightning into comparison with poison, pistol and the knife we do not mean to be understood as speaking of the latter as if they were cosmical causes of death, but merely to show how the judgment may be deceived in such matters. Undoubtedly most people are accustomed to think that lightning is the cause of the death of incomparably fewer persons than die of poison administered by themselves or of throat-cutting or shooting, but investigation shows this belief is without foundation. In France, where it is said by Dr. De Doismont that about one hundred thousand persons have died by their own hands since the beginning of the century, and where suicide is therefore prevalent, if we suppose that one out of a hundred uses the pistol in the act, we find that the proportion of such deaths to the whole population is less than one in 100,600; and in the United States death by lightning is about one in 250,000. The figures are cur

Polka-dotted hose will be worn on poker-dotted shins.

"Corat des Indes" is the new name of a fabric. It is of a brick color.

Linen collars and cuffs are neither stylish nor neat—when they are dirty.

Shaded spots are seen on some of the new goods—especially on the editor's suit.

suit.

The new and expensive "peasant gowns" cause a great rage—when the bills come in.

Sulphur-colored satin is very popular for evening wear. Match-making is in progress if the lap is sat in.

Putty-colored lady's cloth is much used for walking costumes; but it is more appropriate for glaziers girls.

Monks' hoods are seen on many of the fashionable street dresses. They should be worn only by the lady who affects scowls.

Sweet sandal slippers are made of light shades of kid for little ones; but they are not so effective as the old-fash-ioned shingle.

A Western contemporary tells of a policeman finding "an Earl in rags." How the Earl ever got lost in rags is, not stated. We sometimes read of girls, while sorting rags in paper mills, finding money and other valuables, but up to the present time not one of them has found an earl in rags. And they needn't worry about it. Such a find wouldn't be worth a cent, anyhow.—Norristown Heraid.

STEALING FROM THE COINAGE.

Secretary Sherman some time ago drew attention to the large amount of defaced coins in circulation, and the subject was attention to the large amount of defaced coins in circulation, and the subject was practically brought to the notice of a Tribina reporter recently. He tendered a bill to the cashier at the Sinclair house and received in change a silver dollar, half-dollar and quarter. Each one of these had a hole punched through it, the one in the silver dollar being large enough to allow the reporter's pencil to be passed through. Now the occasional appearance of any of the smaller gold coins with a hole through them excites no suspicion, as they are frequently used on bangles and watch chains, but few people ever think of making ornaments out of such coins as dimes and quarters, or the ponderous silver pieces of larger value. And if these were used for such a purpose it would not account for the loss of from ten to fifteen per cent. of the metal in the shape of an unsightly hole. When people want to make an ornament of the coin, a jeweler drills in it a hole just large enough to attach a thin wire ring to it. In each of the three coins alluded to nearly one-tenth of the metal was missing, and the holes had not been neatly bored, but punched out."

Observed the cashier. "There is no doubt somebody buys them up for that purpose, and makes quite a good thing out of it. It's a regular nuisance."

"Has it increased of late?"

"To the best of my belief it is increasing every day. I receive at this desk from seventy-live to 160 per diem, and there must be more taken at the other cashiers' desks, because the payments made there are in larger amounts, as a rule. I have pieces offered with the entire center punched out, and which, like the Japanese coins made to thread on a string, were more of a ring than a coin. Of course, if a good customer offers them we cannot very well refuse them, but they are of no use to us except for change. We get rid of most of them in that way, and the rest we sell to brokers at a discount of from ten to fiftern per cent., for the banks refuse them."

The reporter after ward made inquiries at various plac practically brought to the notice of s

but it is a good deal. We used to endeavor to pass them out again, but now we don't take that trouble. We simply separate it from the silver we send to the bank, and seil it to a broker at a depreciation. It has largely increased lately, and somebody must be making a profit out of it. If everybody could be induced to refuse it the thing would quickly stop."

Brains' Worth, Once and Now.

Milton received \$25 for 'Paradise Lost.' Pope received \$40,000 for his translation of Homer, by the popular mode of subscription. Tennyson was paid \$65,000 down and \$15,000 a year to write exclusively for Strahan. If I am not mistaken, the English publisher was obliged to back out of the latter part of the agreement. Some years ago Mr. Bonner, of the Ledger, paid Tennyson \$5,000 for a single poem. Edgar Allen Poe received \$10 for 'The Raven,' his most famous poem. Dr. Holiand, editorin-chief of Scribner, has been paid \$12. Brains' Worth, Unce and Now.

brought him \$500. Mark Twain isn'i happy when a play brings him \$75,000 Thomas Heywood received \$15 for 'A Woman Killed with Kindness.' H J. Byron received \$5,000 for the American right to 'Our Boys.' And so it goes. Literary remuneration is better nowadays than when Jonson lived in his garret in Grubb street.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal tells a story of a case in regard to a patent on a corset, which recently came up in the United States supreme court. The judges of this angust court are all very grave and dignified gentlemen, and the black silk gowns which they wear add to the solemnity of their bearing. The corset patent was a delicate subject to bring into this august court, but the contending parties had gone to law on the question as to whether "contil" was cut on the straight or bias, and in regard to the whalebone casings. One patentee claimed that he had improved upon the original design; that the first patentee's corset placed the whalebone inside the casing, and that it had to be fastened with a needle and thread; that his patent had the advantage of an invention which closed up the top and bottom of the opening. The lawyer who was arguing the case brought a lot of the corsets into court and distributed them to each of the judges that they might examine the invention as he explained it. The novel spectacle was presented of each one of these gentlemen timidly scrutinizing the mysteries of the bias and straight, and pushing whalebones in and out of the casings. The shrinking modesty of Judge Strong was evinced by the blush which mantled his cheek. All tried to look knowing and capable of giving an astate opinion; they whispered to one another, of course exchanging only legal knowledge, but the ludic crous altustion was appreciated by the lawyers and spectators.

When short dresses are fashionable, the fit and size of one's boots is a subject of serious consideration, says the Boston Transcript, and this summer Miss Flora McFlimsey will give the shoomakers no peace until her foot is made to look as small, if not smaller, than that of any of her triends. Her task will be rather difficult, for Flora has been wearing Louis Quinze hee's so long that her little foot is sadly twisted and distorted, and all the sosking in natural water, all the polishing with pumice, and all the rubbing with perfumed oil that an Egyptian beauty could teach her to lavish upon it would not restore it to the graceful slenderness that it had in the days when her sensible grandmother made her wear a boot that left half an inch space beyond her great toe. She is no were than Summer Fashions in Shors. her great toe. She is no worse than most other girls, or most other men, for that matter, for only about three persons out of a hundred wear shoes that areas long as they should be.

The pretty three-strap slippers are still worn, but even with these the tendency is to the windows.

Nash & Crook's said: "If the Tribune could fraw attention to the matter in such a way as to induce people to stop taking these coins the whole commercial community would be grateful. I don't know how much we receive here, but it is a good deal. We used to endeaver to pass them out again, but now

A tremendous Spider Story.

A correspondent writes from Plain view, Ill., to the Chicago Inter-Occan: The following facts transpired on the farm of an honest c.d farmer, about two miles from the town of Plainview. Last Monday morning or entering his barn the farmer found, to his great surprise, his pet buildog and old cat and larr kittens suspended from the cross-beams in his barn. On examination he found them to be suspended there by a cord about the size of common wrapping cord, the fiber of which much resembled silk, but proved, however, to be a spider's web. At first he thought the kittens, which were on the hay just above the beams, had accidently dropped into the web, and the old cat, following the instinct of her maternal nature, endeavinstinct of her maternal nature, endeav-oring to rescue them had herself be-come entangled. As to the situation of the buildog, he thought he had been trying to get at the cat while in her trouble, and had himself to succumb to the same fate as the cats, but he afterward came to the conclusion that they had been picked up by the spiders as they went about seeking whom they The farmer went out to call in some The farmer went out to call in some of his neighbors to witness the marvelous scene, but imagine his surprise when, on his return, he found a sucking colt ascending to the web, having been encircled by two different fibers, one just before his hind, and the other just behind his fore legs, he was being drawn up by the spiders. When the colt had been drawn up tive or six feet, a spider, apparently well versed in physiology, came down one of the fibers and began boring for the spinal cord, just between the atlas and the axis, as I have seen small ones do with flies, but the farmer was unwilling to sacrifice the colt for the benefit of scientific investigation, and so he was rescued.

The spiders were then taken from the

\$5,000 for a single poem. Edgar Alien Poe received \$10 for 'The Raven,' his most famous poem. Dr. Holiand, editor in chief of Scribner, has been paid \$12,000 for his 'Bitter-Sweet;' about \$8,000 for 'Katrina;' \$5,000 for 'The Mistress of the Manse.' Dean Swift was paid \$1,500 for 'Gulliver's Travels.' The Vicar of Wakefield' brought Goldsmith \$300; Miss Davenport paid \$3,000 for the right to play Wills' dramatization of this work in America. Dr. Johnson was paid \$500 for 'Rasselas.' Fielding received \$5,000 for 'Amelia,' which is said to have been the only work published in England which a second edition was called for on the evening of the day on which the first was issued. George Eliot is said to have received \$50,000 for 'Daniel Deronda.' Mrs. Redeliff was paid \$2,500 for 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' and Miriam Coles Harris made \$8,000 out of 'Rutledge.' Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of 'Beulah,' has made \$100,000 in eight years out of her novels. Fielding received \$3,000 for 'Tom Jones,' and May Agnes Fleming \$8,000 for 'A Wonderful Woman.' Hawkesworth was paid \$30,000 for his account of 'The South Sea Expedition,' and Stanley has already received \$50,000 for his poetical works. Sir Walter Scott made \$259,000 by his novels. Dickens received \$15,000 for his copyright on 'Barnaby Rudge' for six months. Goldsmith was paid \$500 for his copyright on 'Barnaby Rudge' for six months. Goldsmith was paid \$500 for his copyright on 'Barnaby Rudge' for six months. Goldsmith was paid \$500 for his copyright on 'Barnaby Rudge' for six months. Shakespeare got \$25 for 'Hamlet.' Boucicault received \$15,000 for 'Two Men at Sandy Bar.' Gray received \$7,550 out of the London Magazine for \$850—not that much per year, but that much for the two. Brete Harte contracted to write for James R. Osgood & Co. for \$18,000 for one year. Let us look at the enumeration of the play-wrights. Shakespeare got \$25 for 'The Page of Plymeuth .' Brete Harte received \$5,000 for 'Two Men at Sandy Bar.' Gray received \$7,550 out of the most successful

Frauds in Gold and Sliver Pieces Many Sliver Coins in Circulation with Holes Panched in Them Devices of Swin-dlers and Counterfelters.

Elbow capes of lace and jet, or chen-ille and jet, are in high favor with young still worn, but even with these the tendency is to the plainest styles, and the glittering steel is replaced by jet, and sometimes left off nitogether, and sippers with two bows or one how are preferred. There are a great many patterns, from the four tightly strapped loops to the little cascade bows that tave five full loops each side of the strap, and from the justerless sik to the lace and satin butterly bows that are made to wear with black greanding dresses in Spanish styles, but the favorite design is like the little cascades that are worn for neckties, is almost for the transparent sleeves of evening Artistic ornaments for the hair are considered of more consequence than

Black surah costumes bid fair to take the place of those of black grenadine this summer. Elbow espes of lace and jet, or che-nille and jet, are in high favor with young ladies. ite design is like the little essendes that are worn for neckties, is almost four inches long, and nearly covers the instep; when worn with a glove-kid alipper this locks well with almost any dress. The Neilson buttoned shoe and the Newport tie will both appear in the street this summer, as they did last year, but the English fancy for low shoes stitched with white has not yet been imported, and until our climate becomes more equable, boots will be preferred to shoes for general wear. Broad-toed boots with the Scotch well are made for girls who take long coun-Foulard suits are often trimmed with rows of narrow loops, lined with a con-Spotted foulards and Madras fichus, with deep borderings, are made in suits for little girls. The gold thread lace is soft as Smyrns

A Tremendons Spider Story.

Toronto Grip says reporters are mer of note.

Bishop Levi Scott is now the senior bishop of the Methodist church. He is seventy-eight years old and is a deeply pious man, held in affectionate regard throughout the church.

Dull gold beads for edging bonnets are a novelty which has just appeared. A strand of the same beads passes partly round the crown, linking the front usi-curtain trimming together.

And handed him as axe.

Tastes differ. Some mcn would like nothing better than to go to war, become heroes and return home a major, while the ambition of others is to sit on a dry goods box circus day, chewing ginger-bread, while the paradepassess.—Break/ast Tubic.

Paris has 365 miles of paved streets. Stone blocks are used on 264 miles; Macadam on eighty-two miles, and asphalt on nineteen miles. The Macadam has been abandoned on account of the expense of maintaining it in good order and the impossibility of keeping it free from mud or dust.

Dr. Peck, of Indianapolis, has amputated the legs of a young girl on account of decay in the bones, produced by excessive rope jumping. He airlises parents and teachers to prohibit this play under all circumstances.

keep it any longer.

edging, thanks to a new process of electro-plating. Little girls will continue to wear their hair flowing loosely. The fashion gains Broad-toed boots with the Scotch well are made for girls who take long country walks and climb mountains by way of recreation, and for those who will be foolish is there not the D'Orsay slipped that has the heel somewhere under the hollow of the foot, and curves up at the back and down in the center, and has a toe-piece that curls up to cover the bunch of ill-used muscles crowded to the top of the inster? For evening wear black or white satin slippers are most used, the demand for these having sprung up within a few months and attained almost to the dimensions which in favor in Paris. Polonaises made longer than the skirt and turned up to show odd facings are new but not pretty.

jewelry.

summer.

Large yellow eaches are the last ornament that English bridesmaids have taken unto themselves.

White chip hats bordered with daisies and turned up directly in front, a.e.

Imitation English point is much worn Much shirring will be used on wast goods costumes.

Mitts of embroidered kid are newer

Velvet embroidered in pearls is used for bonnet crowns.

Mourning veils are not worn so long as they were in the winter.

Tuscan straw folding fans, in circular

Blue pansies are used to trim white

There are slightly projecting rims on nearly all the becoming hats. Ribbons woven of gold thread are worn with Tuscan and lace bonnets.

Paris taste has decided that handker-chief costumes will again be worn.

Chrysanthemums and wisterias are fashionable for bonnet trimmings.

When gold lace trims bonnet strings it is not plaited but sewed on plain.

Chrysauthemums and wisteries are fashionable for bonnet trimmings.

Velvet spotted or polka dotted grena-

dines appear among summer fabrics.

Little puffs of a contrasting material appear at the top of some dress sleeves.

Gypsy bonnets have plain linings of velvet, or else rows of pearl beads on the beim.

Silver arrows, crossed by crystal bows, make the tops of some of the new

Indian muslin is used instead of lace

Black Surah costumes bid fair to take

hapes, will be much used.

worn by young girls. The bonners with double strings knot-ted at the back are exceedingly warm and uncomfortable for summer. attained almost to the dimensions which it had in the days when no beauty would have dared to dance in any other Glass beads, with a bit of foil beneat).

theat, are introduced into jet embroid erg, and are called gold crystal. Wreaths of shaded violets are the prettiest things to fasten around the col of braids at the back of the head. Deessy white elbow capes have a oundation of white surah silk, covered

with tiny plaitings of Breton lace. Spotted foulards are made into prin cess dresses for little girls, and Madras handkerchiefs are worn with them. Turkey red calico costumes, profusely trimmed with Languedoc ince, will be worn indoors and at archery meetings.

The princess sack, with a Spanish flounce at the bottom, continues to be the favorite form of dress for little girls. Dressy white elbow capes have a foundation of white Surah silk, covered with tiny plaitings of Breton ace. The Princess sack, with a Spanish

flounce at the bottom, continues to be the favorite form of dress for little girls.
The Louis XV. cont in white pique is worn by small girls over white lawn, Nalusook, or any diaphanous su

Black Spanish lace trimmed mantil as will be lived with old gold, and heliotrope silks and satins just like the surtouts of early spring. Among the inte importations are gen-uine India foulards, either in rich, solid colors or in light, deliente tinted pattern on dark, bright grounds.

Full ruches of black lace form ruffs high about the necks of most hands

summer mantillas, dolman visites and shoulder capes. knot flowers at the moment are artificial pansics of large size, in various shades and mixtures of yellow and purple.

Wouldn't Pay Their Bills.

A Paris letter to the Chiefgo Times relates some other instances of "miladies" who cannot or will not pay their "little bills." I am told that there are some other really startling revelations of the same nature to be unfolded shortly. Worth, for instance, has refused to make another article for a certain noble English lady, whose lusband is one of the wealthiest men in England, because he cannot collect the amount owing to him, now over £20,000 (\$100,000). It is said that the books of that famous establishment, if carefully investigated, could tell strange stories. There was one fair luminary of the second empire who died owing M. Worth some \$30,000, and I do not know if he has ever yet been paid in full. But the chief of any one of the great houses of Paris could tell queer tales of that nature if he would. I have heard of how there came one day to the Compagnie des Indes (the great lace and India shaw! warehouse of the Rue Richelien) a certain noble inchess, with a set of point-lace flonners that she wished to have altered. The courteous salesman took her directions very quietly, but when they were ended he remarked: "Before we alter your lace, madam, do you not think that you had better pay for it?" The bill had been standing for over seven years. But the livellest case on record of this nature was that of the wife of a prominent official of the second empire, who bought a superb set of diamonds on credit, took them straightway to the Mont de Piete, and forthwith pawned them. Naturally, when the bill was presented she was unable either to pay it or return the jewels. The affair was on the point of terminating in a tremendous scandal, when some prominent personage informed the emperor of the whole matter, and no inted out the terrific and so he was rescued.

The spiders were then taken from the dove-cote, of which they had taken possession, and killed. One measured three and one-half inches in length, and weighed one half a pound. They are of a dark brown color, with a light stripe down their backs, strong, active and ferocious. Several men of good repute in this section are willing to testify to the above facts. Wouldn't Pay Their Bills They have a very singular magnetic well at Fond du Lac, Wis.

There are 6,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires in New York city.

A Philadelphia car-horse travels 25, 300 miles a year in his regular trips. Those who give not till they die, show hat they would not then if they could "Circumstances after cases," said the insuccessful lawyer, "but my cases ion't after my circumstances." Governor General Lorne's ink bottle was made from the hoof of the charger that carried Lord Clive through the A young Western lady, who is partly deaf, is in the habit of answering "yes" to everything when a gentieman is talking to her, for fear he might propose to her and she not hear it. scandal, when some prominent persorage informed the emperor of the whole matter, and pointed out the terrific damage that would be done to the reputation of the imperial official circle were it suffered to become public. That cantious sovering at once prod the law. pose to her and she not hear it.

A West street lady tried to pat a live bee on the head last Tuesday. We will not tell how she ran when the whole hive got after her, because everybody knows how a woman stung runs.—

Middletown Trunscript.

As a lazy tramp came down the street.

With tree and easy gait,
This welcome sign his eyes did greet:

"Free chops to those who wait."

"Now here," he said, "1'il get some local Without the slightest tax;"
But they led him a pile of wood,
And handed him as axe.

Tastes differ. Some men would cautious soverign at once paid the jew-eler out of his own pocket, or rather out of the public treasury, and the lady's of the public treasury, and the lady's little game in consequence succeeded to perfection.

In One Lifetime.

In One Lifetime.

Some one has recently written: I am not an old man; yet in material things I have seen the creation of a new world. I am contemporary with the railroad the telegraph, the steamship, the photograph, the sewing machine, the steam plow, the friction match, gaslight, chloroform, nitro-glycerine, the monitor, the caloric engine, the Californin gold discoveries, the oil well discoveries, cutta percha, canned fruits, the electric light, the telephone, etc. These are some of the footprints of material progress of the present generation. Do you think the moral world will remain the same as before? That society will remain unaffected by these changes? If you do, let me call your attention to the fact that the same generation has seen the abolition of slavery on a grand scale, the eneming of China and Japan, the institution of world's fairs, and the agitation for the freedom of women. And the may ch is steadily on, with accelerating motion. What is its meaning?